

The Sun

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Not Judge Parker's Worst Offense.

Secretary TART's exposure of the character of Mr. PARKER's Philippine arithmetic is an incident midway between the humorous and the pathetic. In his speech of acceptance Mr. PARKER said:

"Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the \$20,000,000 expended in the purchase of the islands and the \$500,000,000 said to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us."

At Indianapolis day before yesterday the man who knows what he is talking about corrected the figures of the man who does not know, in this fashion:

Judge PARKER's statement, \$20,000,000
 Secretary TART's statement, 189,000,000
 Balance to exaggeration, \$169,000,000

Grotesque yet painful as is this exhibit, exaggeration is not the most serious charge that must be brought against the Democratic candidate with reference to his treatment of the Philippine question as a political issue in the present campaign.

A heavier responsibility rests upon Judge PARKER. The news from Manila about the revival of agitation by the old insurrectionist Filipinos of the class represented by SANDIKO, the lieutenant of AGUINALDO, shows only too clearly the effect of the reports of Judge PARKER's attitude and utterances upon the minds of the radicals and revolutionaries in the islands. Once before, when BRYAN stood where PARKER stands now, the consequences of such encouragement to false hopes were reckoned in millions of expenditure and hundreds of American lives.

As a patriot, Judge PARKER should seek advice from LUKAS WRIGHT, the Democratic Governor of the Philippines, and not from CARL SCHURZ.

Was That His Way?

The Buffalo News pumps itself asthmatic and furnishes a fine stream of admiration for the Hon. FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS's Olean speech, an addition to "the wonderful list of great speeches of Republican leaders." In this "great" speech Mr. HIGGINS "notes the intimate connection between the national policies and the business of the State."

What the voters of New York note and mean to stop is the intimate connection between the State Government and the private business of members of that Government and their friends. They want the public business carried on for the public interest and not made an annex to private graft.

Mr. HIGGINS, says his Buffalo paper, "not only knows what ought to be done about matters pertaining to New York alone, but how to do it in order to get the best results from the State Government."

As a member of the Canal Board, Mr. HIGGINS voted for an excavation into the State treasury. He consented to a palpable and shameless steal. Was that his notion of what ought to be done about matters pertaining to New York? Was that his way of getting the best results for the State Government?

A Market for Porto Rican Coffee. It is difficult to treat candidly the serious condition of the chief industry of Porto Rico without seeming to underestimate the unhappy situation of those dependent on the coffee industry for their maintenance and without seeming to reflect unkindly on the people of the island. Both of these errors we desire to avoid.

In commenting on various articles published in the Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico we have sought to show at least a kindly and sympathetic interest in the welfare of a people for whom the United States has, by its own act, made itself largely responsible. But if the spirit manifested in some of the recent issues of that periodical is typical of the general insular sentiment, there is likely to be to some extent a withdrawal of American sympathy and interest. We see only hope that the Boletín is not representative.

The unhappy case of many, perhaps of the majority, of the Porto Ricans is recognized here. We have given consideration to suggested plans of relief. But the Boletín, which has made itself, or has been made, a leading organ in the coffee campaign, is getting on the wrong track and is in danger of ditching the efforts of those whom it purports to represent. Nothing can be gained by such intemperate comment as this: "Do we not owe our ruin, our miserable and anguished condition, to the United States?" Admitting, as it unfortunately seems necessary to do, the poverty and misery of many of its people, the island is not yet ruined, and there are still means of escape from further disaster.

Nor will the Boletín advance its cause by such statements as the following: "It is the duty of the American people to buy our coffee in preference to that of other countries." It may be our duty to buy no sugar except that made from domestic beets, but we import more than half of our supply from foreign sources. It may be our duty to wear no silks or woolsens except those made in America, but there also we fail woefully in our duty, as our import list clearly shows.

Again, the Boletín says: "We are asking, claiming a right, demanding the payment of a debt." We are entitled to protection, a right so respectable that no one can deny it to us without resorting

to criminal violence." And it asks the United States to pay this debt, to grant a protection which is not accorded to those who have been under the American flag much longer than the Porto Ricans, by imposing an exorbitant tax on the coffee of millions of American wage-earners. Such propositions need no comment, and such expression of them makes no appeal to American sympathy.

We now beg leave to suggest a scheme for Porto Rican enterprise which we believe to be still within the means of even the impoverished planters. The Americans are a business people, and one way to get business is to make it. The demand for the brands of coffee consumed in this country by the thousands of tons was created by business push and activity, by display, by advertising, by placing those brands before the American people and almost forcing them down the American throat. The same can be done with the Porto Rican product. If individual interest is financially unable to adopt such a course, there would be justification, in the interest of the island, for an appropriation from the insular treasury to establish advertising stations in a dozen American cities where cups of coffee could be given away, small sample packages distributed, and larger packages sold to those who wanted to buy. This is no new method in this country, and it has been successful in many instances.

Let Porto Ricans, or Porto Rico, open attractive coffee rooms in or near those centers where shopping housekeepers swarm in thousands every day, place therein courteous attendants, and serve sample cups of coffee free or for a penny a cup. If there is a great future for their coffee, as we believe there is, they can make a market by creating a demand.

But, they may say, it would cost \$100,000,000. Suppose it does. A business of \$100,000,000 a year is at stake, and \$100,000 may make it. We submit the suggestion for Porto Rican consideration.

Jadam Bede's Mistake.

The birch bark statesman and humorist, JADAM BEDE, of Minnesota, according to the Washington Post, has declared that "the Republicans have lost New York." Mr. BEDE is in error. Possibly he is not accurately informed as to the situation here.

Instead of defeat, the Republicans of New York are approaching one of the most memorable victories their party has known in its half century of existence. By defeating the Democratic candidates for electors of President and Vice-President, the Republican party will begin its victory. By aiding to defeat the Groceries and to put an end to Oedellism in the State Government, the Republicans of New York will complete that victory. They will not lose New York; they will save New York by overthrowing the Groceries.

JADAM BEDE may expect to hear on the night of Nov. 8 the news of one of the greatest triumphs New York Republicanism has ever won.

An Installment of Home Rule for Wales.

Mr. WYNDHAM, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has announced that the present Unionist Government will not sanction the approach to Home Rule advocated by the Irish Reform Association which has been organized by the Earl of DUNRAVEN and other Irish landlords. We infer that the Dunraven project will for the present be abandoned, but it is likely to be revived when the significance of the concession lately made to Wales by the Balfour Parliament comes to be thoroughly appreciated.

Thanks to the sagacious and vigorous leadership of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, M. P., the Welsh members of the House of Commons succeeded in securing the assent of the Unionist Government to a limited application of the principles of self-government and decentralization, the very principles which Mr. WYNDHAM, when rejecting the Dunraven proposals for Ireland, declared that the Ministry to which he belongs would never recognize. What Mr. LLOYD GEORGE obtained was the creation of a Welsh National Council to be elected on a popular basis by the County Councils. For the present the powers of the Council are confined to administering acts of Parliament, including the recent educational act, to which Welshmen, most of whom are Dissenters, are vehemently opposed. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE demands that the Council shall also be authorized forthwith to deal with the question of local option for Wales. He points out that the treatment of this question at Westminster afforded conclusive proof that the British Parliament is out of sympathy with the desires and interests of Welshmen, and too preoccupied with imperial affairs to give adequate attention to Welsh requirements. He directs attention to the fact that although the Welsh representatives at St. Stephen's are five to one in favor of local option, yet the bill permitting local option in Wales never got beyond a second reading in Parliament. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, for his part, can see no reason why the Welsh National Council should not dispose of all bills and provisional orders relating to Wales which do not affect interests of imperial or very great importance. He reminds his fellow members of the House of Commons that the committee which sat upon the bill providing a special procedure for private legislation affecting Wales, though they reported against the measure, acknowledged that there was a case made out for separate treatment for the Principality.

If, as is expected by almost all observers of the drift of opinion in Great Britain, the Liberals shall have a majority in the next House of Commons, it is almost certain that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, who has made himself a power in Parliament and has wielded the Welsh members into a phalanx, will become a member of the Government. In that event he will undoubtedly maintain that, since even the Unionists have granted to Wales a National Council, the least that the Liberals can do will be to add to its powers. We may assume that a bill embodying such a demand would be

passed by a Liberal House of Commons, though it might be thrown out by the Lords. That the Liberals, twice committed to the cause of Irish Home Rule, would do at least as much for Ireland as for Wales, to which hitherto when in power they have conceded next to nothing, is unquestionable.

There can be no doubt that the National Council granted to Wales contains the germ of self-government. It must have suggested to Lord DUNRAVEN and his friends that feature in his Home Rule project which provided for the establishment at Dublin of an Irish financial council that should administer the appropriations made for the benefit of Ireland. His scheme also included the establishment of a local legislature at Dublin which should deal with strictly Irish affairs. As we have intimated, the programme advocated by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE contemplates a similar devolution of lawmaking powers to the Welsh National Council. It is well known that Scotland already has a Secretary of State who is concerned exclusively with Scottish affairs, and it is evident that from this representation of Scotland in the British Ministry it is but a step to the creation of a Scottish National Council similar to the body already granted to Wales.

There are many indications that the old suggestion of "Home Rule all round" is beginning to be recognized as the true solution of the problem which confronts the overburdened British Parliament.

The Mission of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The most significant remark made by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his address to the Episcopal General Convention on Thursday was this:

"I am here by your courtesy, to learn, rather than to speak; to understand, if it may be, somewhat more clearly than before the practical work of such a convention, such a representative Church council, clerical and lay, as has, in its own triennial gatherings, served your Church so well for 150 years, and may appropriately be a model and a guide, in a large and general sense, for new departures of a similar sort in other branches of our Communion."

This is significant because the main motive of the Archbishop's visit to this country has been supposed to be a desire personally to observe and study the working of an Episcopal Church which is independent of the State, in view of the not improbable disestablishment of the Church of England in the comparatively near future.

The General Convention, meeting triennially, is representative of both the clergy and laity, and consists of two "houses," of Bishops and of "deputies." It is the highest legislative body of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The canons for the government of the Church are adopted by it.

In the Established Church of England there is no counterpart to it. In each of the two provinces into which the Church is divided there are "Convocations," but their power is almost wholly nominal merely. Since 1534 they have been subject to the Crown and to Parliament. Of themselves they have no legislative power. They are summoned at the King's mandate. The Convocation may make canons which bind the clergy, but only with the consent of the Crown. The King as head of the Church appoints or nominates Archbishops and Bishops.

This is a condition of things of which an increasing school of the Anglican Church, of both the clergy and the laity, are resentful. They feel that the Church is outraged by being put under such subjection, and a main cause of the angry troubles in the establishment is this objection to the submission of conscience to State authority. Outside of the Church there is the standing opposition of Dissenters to an establishment of Church, but if disestablishment comes, the force contributing most powerfully to bring it about are likely to be within its own ranks.

In this country, of course, every Church is free to manage its own affairs, lay down its own doctrines and make its own laws. The Archbishop of the South of the United States, when for the fourth time they nominated the author of "Peck's Bad Boy" for Governor, could have foreseen the complications into which their Republican brethren in the Badger State would be thrown. The local situation in Wisconsin has some features which make strongly appeal to Peck as a humorist. If his facility of local appreciation survives his defeat by 50,000 when he was last a candidate for Governor.

The election statutes in Wisconsin, adopted in 1890 and since amended, were all devised by Republicans. They have been in unrestricted control of the Legislature for many years. All the higher executive officers are Republicans. The electoral laws of Wisconsin have been applauded as, in the phrase of party platform, "blazing the way" to electoral primacy and caucus reform for the whole country.

Upon the first practical and serious test of their efficiency, the Supreme Court, by a divided vote, has sustained one of the Republican provisions, and the other, which Senator SPOONER, one of the ablest Constitutional lawyers in the United States and the recognized leader in Wisconsin of the Stalwart or anti-La Follette faction, is quoted as saying does not decide the merits of the Republican case, but merely defines the power of the State central committee to decide disputes.

The decision of the court leaves two Republican State tickets in the field, with a most unusual provision as to Presidential electors, namely, that these electors cannot concurrently remain on the two Republican tickets, even though both factions of Republicans of Wisconsin are insistent that they shall remain.

The Length of Carl Schurz's Letter. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I am assisted with vast admiration of your review of the recent letter of Carl Schurz. Extending it by its length in fact, so far as I have been able to discover, a unique method as applied to such productions. Nor have I any criticism to offer upon the application of an intriguing mind by telling me how you arrived at the result. There are others who would like to know.

WARD CHURCHMAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

Try it with a theodolite and a table of logarithms.

Recipe for Continuing Success.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—If the man of thirty or thirty-five will remain tolerant of new ideas and keep familiar with the new and up-to-date methods of the younger men of twenty-five who are ready to get it back. It is unwise to have a back set at 40, nor at 50 either.

The trouble with the average forty-year-old is that he is too "set." "A man thinks, as he is." FLORENCE, MASS., Oct. 6.

P. P. DAVIS.

The subject is one requiring an expert

knowledge of the present conditions and tendencies affecting foreign commerce, not only at the port of New York, but at all the ports of the country. It must be borne in mind, also, that the opening of the Panama Canal, which may be expected at a date not far removed from that of the completion of the dock improvements now contemplated by the city, will have an important influence on the future distribution of the commerce of the country.

The Two Candidates for Governor.

FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS was nominated for Governor of New York by the Republican State convention on Sept. 15. At the time of his nomination he occupied a political office. He had previous knowledge of the nomination that was coming to him. His business affairs were of such a character as not to prevent him from beginning at once a campaign to enlighten the people as to his personal fitness for the office to which he aspires. Yet in the time that has elapsed since his nomination he has remained in the shadow of his patron, an unimportant, unforceful, negligible and neglected figure, comparatively overshadowed and hidden by the men who surround him.

D. CARY HERRICK was nominated for Governor of New York by the Democratic State convention on Sept. 21. At the time of his nomination he occupied a judicial office. He had no foreknowledge of the honor that was to be bestowed upon him. His professional affairs and engagements demanded undivided attention and received it. And yet in the time that has elapsed since his nomination he has wound up his duties as a Judge, set his house in order, begun his campaign and impressed himself upon his fellow citizens as a man of energy, of character and of force. No individual or organization in the Democratic party overshadows or hides him. The men behind and about him play their parts, but he occupies the commanding position and stands out as the leader.

A study of these two men and their characteristics as displayed in the campaign should be made by every voter. Having made it, let the voter ask himself these questions: Which of the two in the Governor's chair would be Governor in fact as well as in name? Which of them possesses initiative, independence of judgment and self-reliance in action? Which of them lacks these qualities?

Police Commissioner McADOO might try the effect of the new system of reprimands on those ornaments of his department who conceive to be the duty to arrest persons whose sole offense lies in entering a duly licensed saloon for the purpose of obtaining refreshment.

Said a man of national importance.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FANNING, P. C., for a duet!

In national politics, heresay, and apparently everywhere else in the North, everything is as quiet as a Quaker meeting. You can't get anybody excited. So 'tis good to look into the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART's Indianapolis Sentinel and hear things hum.

The first thing heard is a blood-curdling hiss. Fly, fly for your life! "The Track of the Imperator." Tom is mighty lucky if he can make the Hoosier snakes wake up and crawl. Here is a compliment to a celebrated Illinois statesman:

"Violent, vociferous and vulgar. In a paroxysm of incoherent sobbing, the superannuated vulgarian."

Huzza, ho! Good old talk, hot old stuff. Altogether too little of it nowadays. Why, we can remember when a man needed no coal, wood or peat until after election day. He opened all the doors of his house and read his paper. One more cheering fire:

"Think of such a fossilized survival of Slavic barbarism in the midst of the modern world. What is going to happen if ROOSEVELT is elected? Consult our Hoosier friend, the Washington Democrat."

"Most of the young men will very likely be sent over to the Philippines to die of disease and come home in boxes."

Good old Indiana! Brave old Indiana!

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TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

The United States Government has no reciprocity treaties with Mexico or with the Central American States. Yet, without such aids to our commerce, and solely as the result of American commercial activity and an encouraging development of those countries, our sales in the region lying between the Rio Grande and the Chagres river show a gratifying increase. This appears in the statement of exports for the first eight months of the present calendar year, in comparison with the exports for the same period in the preceding years.

Our sales to Mexico for those periods have been as follows:

1902. 1903. 1904.

\$27,327,273 \$27,761,827 \$30,305,708

The records for the Central American States appear thus:

1902. 1903. 1904.

\$5,059,979 \$4,533,915 \$7,552,545

This statement requires modification. The figures for 1904 include Panama as a buyer of \$1,500,386. Prior to Jan. 1, 1904, the purchases of that area were included in our exports to Colombia. As a very considerable increase in our trade with Panama has resulted from the new conditions and relationship, we may, for our purposes here, exclude the trade of that country. That would leave the sales of 1904 to the six remaining States as \$6,052,159, and bring them into a proper comparison with the preceding years. This is a 20 per cent. increase over 1902, and a 31 per cent. increase over 1903.

A line of merchandise shows a falling off. This may be illustrated thus:

1902. 1903. 1904.

Agricultural implements \$18,990 \$9,543 \$7,379

Meat products 19,119 15,412 12,370

The general list, however, shows a good increase in some lines and a remarkable advance in others. The gratifying feature appears particularly in the fact of improving sales in miscellaneous rather than in special articles. This is shown by the following items taken from the list:

1902. 1903. 1904.

Books, maps and other 11,574 \$49,150

Printed matter 24,284 32,824 32,009

Breadstuffs 680,703 62,287 913,825

Passenger and freight 27,702 83,000 117,802

Locomotives 14,480 6,000 32,540

Cotton cloth 821,576 589,989 889,819

Scientific and electrical apparatus 4,109 28,290 91,181

Steel 7,478 19,004 12,457

Builders' tools and hardware 30,196 75,555 130,995

Sewing machines 17,652 26,790 61,787

Leather 40,863 42,441 84,722

Boots and shoes 69,396 72,343 163,936

Shoes 108,800 124,480 228,199

Lumber 35,600 53,884 150,477

This is the kind of import list that the United States most needs. These and other lines which might be quoted mean busy hands and humming wheels. They touch scores of distinct lines of industry, and hundreds of mills and factories. They mean a home market for the products of the South, and the South, in turn, means a market for the products of the North.

In a similar way, our trade with South America for the same eight months shows an advance from \$24,957,918 in 1902 to \$33,338,464 in 1904.

All this goes to support the argument, frequently advanced in the columns of THE SUN, that if American business men want foreign business they must get it by going out and getting it in a business way.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

The Cotton-Growing Capacity of the States—Italian Immigration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Referring to the editorial of Oct. 4, "The South Can Grow Cotton," I am gratified to have Mr. R. H. Edmunds, editor of the *Monterey Record*, that as many of the most fertile lands in the South will furnish sufficient cotton to keep this necessary article at a reasonable price.

You refer in the editorial to improved methods of agriculture. In my opinion the South has not yet awakened to the great benefits to be derived from the application of scientific methods to agriculture. In a recent visit to a friend in North Carolina who has been successful in the cultivation of cotton, I saw four acres of ordinary cotton land from which eight bales of cotton had been gathered. This farmer, a man of culture and of scientific attainment, assured me (and it seemed unnecessary to emphasize it, since the demonstration has been made) that the arable land at present cultivated could by such methods be made to produce double the present yield of cotton, namely, 24,000,000 bales.

Bearing this in mind, and appreciating the fact that probably not one-half of the land in the South is at present cleared and cultivated, it is easy to conclude that many acres must elapse before the demand could possibly go beyond the supply from the Southern section of the United States.

In the immediate future I believe the most urgent need of the South is immigration, and that the Italians of middle and northern Italy will furnish ideal laborers and citizens. The climatic conditions there and in the cotton belt are about the same, and the Italian laborer is a sturdy, industrious and frugal man, and would quickly learn the methods of cotton cultivation.

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REPUBLICANS ON ODELLISM.

The Citizens' Movement as Viewed Outside of the State of New York.

From the Burlington Daily News.

For President: THEODORE ROOSEVELT of New York.

For Vice-President: CHAILESS W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana.

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